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stations report by telegraph to 24 district centers, where forecasts and warnings are issued under the supervision of the Central Office at Washington, D. C. The publication of the 8 a. m. readings of the river gages is of great importance to local hydraulic engineers, and the seventh volume of such publication, by Prof. H. C. Frankenfield, has just been issued by the Weather Bureau. The whole series of volumes covers the following periods, respectively: Part I, 1858-1889; Part II, 1860-1889; Part III, 1875-1889; Part IV, 1890-1892; Part V, 1893-1895; Part VI, 1896-1899; Part VII, 1900-1904.

The river stages given are vertical heights, in feet and tenths of a foot, of the river surface above or below an arbitrarily assumed plane, which is approximately that of lowest water occurring at any place with a natural free flow of water. Abnormally low water due to an ice gorge above a station is not considered in establishing low water.

Observations of river stages are made as near 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, as the exigencies of the service will permit.

The tabulated gage readings are preceded by a statement which includes the locations of stations, description of gages and bench marks, heights of danger lines, low water and flood marks, and other data for the various river stations whose gage readings are included in the tables. The gage readings are arranged by river systems, and are preceded by two indexes—one alphabetical with respect to the various river systems, and the second following the arrangement of the text. The former is useful in studying the regimen of any given river, while the latter enables ready reference to be made to any desired station.

Following the descriptive text are given tables of elevations of zeros of river gages above mean sea level, danger-line stages, and the lengths of the rivers and their drainage areas.—C. A.

WEATHER BUREAU MEN AS EDUCATORS.

Mr. S. S. Bassler, Local Forecaster, Cincinnati, Ohio, under date of February 23, reports that on February 21 he read a paper on the work of the Weather Bureau before a farmers' institute at Amelia, Ohio.

Mr. Patrick Connor, Local Forecaster, Kansas City, Mo., reports a short address on the weather before the meeting of the school principals of that city December 16, 1905.

Mr. M. L. Fuller, Assistant Observer, reports the following lectures given during February and March: February 9, before the Chickasaw County Farmers' Institute, Nashua, Iowa, an illustrated address on weather forecasts, and how the farmer may profit by them. February 10 and 14, at Weather Bureau office, Charles City, to teachers from local high school and Charles City College, and to the local press; also February 19, at Mason City, Iowa, High School; also March 12, at Storm Lake, Iowa, High School, a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon, on weather forecasts and the work of the Weather Bureau. February 14-17, a series of four 40-minute addresses before the students of Charles City College. February 19, office equipment explained to 30 students of the college. March 8, before the Dows, Iowa, High School; also March 12, at Buena Vista College, an address on forecasts and the Weather Bureau.

Mr. G. A. Loveland, Section Director, Lincoln, Nebr., under date of February 19, 1906, reports the following public addresses recently made by him: Before the teachers of the science section of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association on December 28, 1905, on the subject of clouds, illustrated by stereopticon. Before the Young Men's Christian Association of Exeter, February 9, on how the weather is made.

PUBLICATION OF RIVER GAGE READINGS.

River stations are maintained by the Weather Bureau in the interest of navigation. At the present time the numerous